Decommissioning Engines

Waste gasoline or diesel fuel sent for recycling (fuel blending) rather than for disposal or incineration are exempt from regulation as hazardous waste.

Potential Environmental Impacts:

The waste fluids generated when decommissioning engines on the upland, if not properly managed, can potentially enter the water in stormwater runoff. Contact with the fluids can harm fish and other marine and aquatic life. If certain fluids are mixed, they may become subject to hazardous waste requirements and be more expensive to dispose. Waste fluids from commissioning engines may include engine oil, gasoline, diesel fuel and antifreeze.

Legal Requirements:

- If stale gasoline cannot be reconditioned, dispose of it as hazardous waste [40 CFR 262.11; RCSA §22a-449(c)-102(a)(2)(A)]. See Appendix B for more information, especially the list of Hazardous Waste Minimization Tips.
- If there is a stormwater discharge from your facility, you may have to register for a *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* ("Stormwater General Permit"). See Appendix F for more information.
- For oil changes see "Oil Changes" fact sheet.
- See "Antifreeze" fact sheet to determine how to handle, store and dispose of antifreeze used to winterize engines.
- Manage soiled rags as described in "Rags" fact sheet.
- Store batteries as described in "Battery Replacement" fact sheet.

Best Management Practices:

- ✪ Use propylene glycol antifreeze to winterize all systems except "closed," or freshwater cooling systems. Propylene glycol antifreeze is much less toxic than ethylene glycol antifreeze. Use the minimum amount of antifreeze necessary for the job.
- ✪ Where appropriate, add stabilizers to fuel to protect engines against corrosion and the formation of sludge, gum, and varnish. Stabilizers are available for gasoline and diesel fuels, and for crankcase oil. This also eliminates the problem of stale fuel disposal in the spring. Check manufacturer's warranty on engine before adding fuel stabilizers.
- ✪ Fill fuel tanks to 85-90% full to prevent flammable fumes from accumulating and to minimize the possibility of condensation leading to corrosion. Do not fill the tank more than 90% full if the boat has an external overflow vent. The fuel will expand as it warms in the springtime, and fuel will spill out the vent line of a full inboard tank.
- ✪ Household hazardous waste programs may accept unwanted gasoline and gas/oil blends generated by individual boat owners. Encourage marina patrons to dispose of their waste gasoline through their own municipal household hazardous waste collection programs, if appropriate.

Checklist for Clean Marina Certification:

No Clean Marina certification criteria specific to decommissioning engines.